2020

Competencies for Middle Childhood Teachers: Mathematics, Grades 4-8

In addition to the Arkansas Teaching Standards, the teacher of middle childhood mathematics, grades 4-8, shall demonstrate knowledge and competencies in the following areas:

1. Knowing and
Understanding
Meaningful
Mathematics
NCTM/CAEP:Standard 1

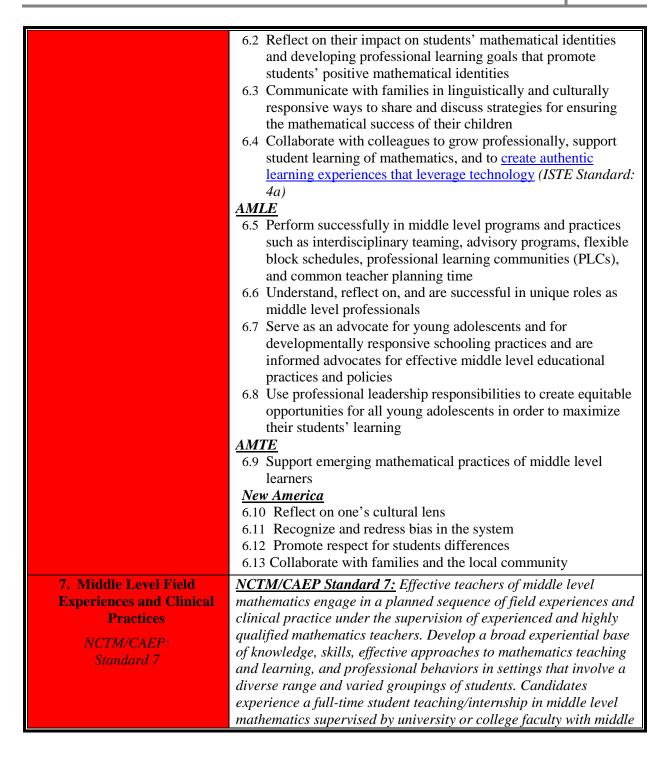
NCTM/CAEP Standard 1: Demonstrate and apply understandings of major mathematics concepts, procedures, knowledge, and applications within and among mathematical domains of Number and Operations; Algebra and Functions; Statistics and Probability; Geometry, Trigonometry, and Measurement

- 1.1 Demonstrate and apply understandings of major mathematics concepts, procedures, knowledge, and applications of number, including flexibly applying procedures, using real and rational numbers in contexts, attending to units, developing solution strategies and evaluating the correctness of conclusions. Major mathematical concepts in Number and Operations include number systems (particularly rational numbers); algorithmic and recursive thinking; number and set theory; ratio, rate of change, and proportional reasoning; and structure, relationships, operations, and representations
- 1.2 Demonstrate and apply understandings of major mathematics concepts, procedures, knowledge, and applications of algebra and functions, including how mathematics can be used systematically to represent patterns and relationships among numbers and other objects, analyze change, and model everyday events and problems of life and society. Major mathematical concepts in *Algebra and Functions* include algebra that connects mathematical structure to symbolic, graphical, and tabular descriptions; exploration of expressions; connecting algebra to functions; induction; and develops families of functions of discrete and continuous variables as a fundamental concept
- 1.3 Demonstrate and apply understandings of major mathematics concepts, procedures, knowledge, and applications of statistics and probability including how statistical problem solving and decision making depend on understanding, explaining, and quantifying the variability in a set of data to make decisions. Understand the role of randomization and chance in determining the probability of events. Major mathematical concepts in *Statistics and Probability* include quantitative literacy; visualizing and summarizing data; statistical inference; probability; exploratory data analysis and applied problems and modeling

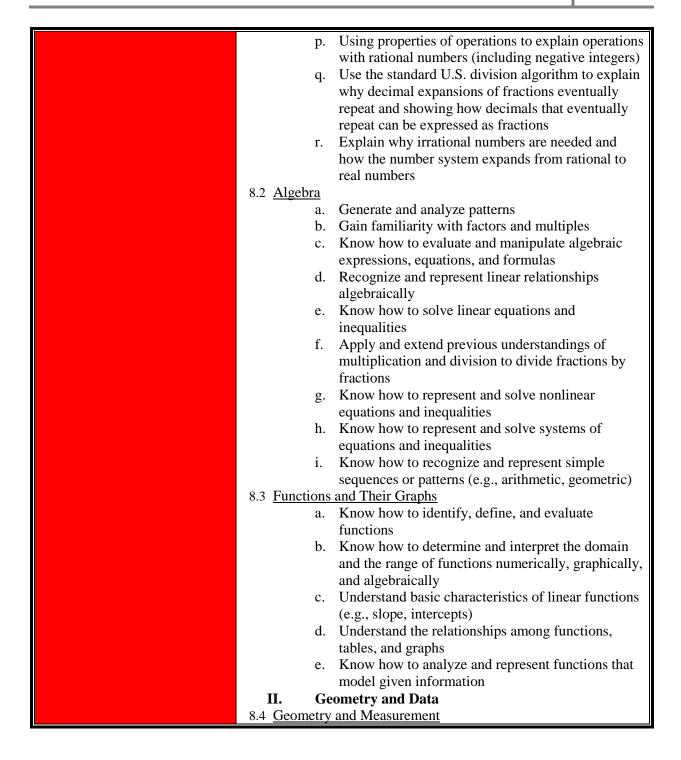
	1.4 Demonstrate and apply understandings of major mathematics concepts, procedures, knowledge, and applications of geometry including using visual representations for numerical functions and relations and networks, to provide a lens for solving problems in the physical world. Major mathematical concepts in <i>Geometry, Trigonometry, and Measurement</i> include measurement, transformations, scale, graph theory, geometric arguments, reasoning and proof, applied problems and modeling, development of axiomatic proof, and the Pythagorean theorem
2. Knowing and Using	NCTM/CAEP Standard 2: Demonstrate, within or across
Mathematical Processes NCTM/CAEP:	mathematical domains, their knowledge of and ability to apply the mathematical processes of problem solving; reason and
Standard 2	communicate mathematically; and engage in mathematical
AMTE	modeling and apply <u>technology appropriately</u> (ISTE Standards: 7a,
ISTE	7b, 7c, 6a, 6c, 5a, 5b, 5c, 4a, 4b, 4c, 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 1a, 1b, & 1c)
	within these mathematical processes 2.1 Demonstrate a range of mathematical problem-solving
	strategies to make sense of and solve nonroutine problems
	(both contextual and noncontextual) across mathematical
	domains
	2.2 Organize mathematical reasoning and use the language of mathematics to express their mathematical reasoning precisely, both orally and in writing, to multiple audiences
	2.3 Understand the difference between the mathematical modeling
	process and models in mathematics, engaging in the
	mathematical modeling process, and demonstrate their ability
	to model mathematics AMTE
	2.4 Understand content progressions and the ways in which
	students develop mathematical content over time
3. Knowing Students and	NCTM/CAEP Standard 3: Apply knowledge of students and
Planning for Mathematical	mathematics to plan rigorous and engaging mathematics
Learning	instruction supporting students' access and learning, and mathematics instruction developed provides equitable, culturally
NCTM/CAEP:	responsive opportunities for all students to learn and apply
Standard 3 New America	mathematics concepts, skills, and practice
IVEW ZAMERICA	3.1 Identify and use students' individual and group differences
	when planning rigorous and engaging mathematics instruction that supports students' meaningful participation and learning
	that supports students incamingful participation and learning

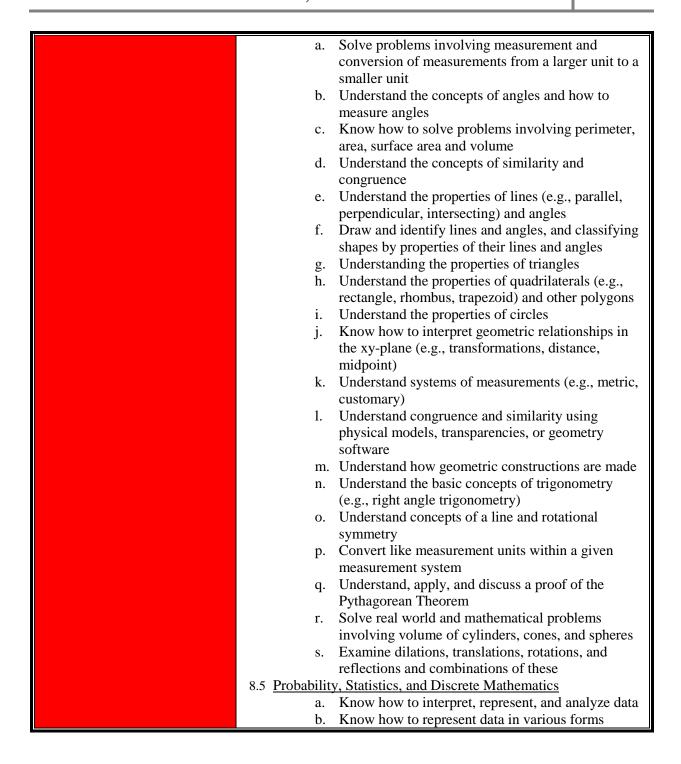
	 3.2 Identify and use students' mathematical strengths to plan rigorous and engaging mathematics instruction that supports students' meaningful participation and learning 3.3 Understand that the teachers' interactions impact individual students by influencing and reinforcing students' mathematical identities, positive or negative, and plan experiences and instruction to develop and foster positive mathematical identities New America 3.4 Draw on students' culture to shape curriculum and instruction 3.5 Bring real-world issues into the classroom
4. Teaching Meaningful	NCTM/CAEP Standard 4: Implementing effective and equitable
Mathematics	teaching practices to support rigorous mathematical learning for a
NCTM/CAEP:	full range of students. Establish rigorous mathematics learning
Standard 4	goals, engage students in high cognitive demand learning, use
AMLE: Standard 2	mathematics specific tools and representations, elicit and use
ISTE	student responses, develop conceptual understanding and
New America	procedural fluency, and pose purposeful questions to facilitate student discourse
	4.1 Establish rigorous mathematics learning goals for students
	based on mathematics standards and practices
	4.2 Select or develop and implementing high cognitive demand
	tasks, with multiple entry points, to engage students in
	mathematical learning experiences that promote reasoning and
	sense making
	4.3 Select mathematics-specific tools, including technology (ISTE
	Standards: 6b & 6c), to support students' learning,
	understanding, and application of mathematics and to integrate
	tools into instruction
	4.4 Select and use mathematical representations to engage students
	in examining understandings of mathematics concepts and the
	connections to other representations 4.5 Use multiple student responses, potential challenges and
	misconceptions, and highlight students' thinking as a central
	aspect of mathematics teaching and learning
	4.6 Use conceptual understanding to build procedural fluency for
	students through instruction that includes explicit connections
	between concepts and procedures
	4.7 Pose purposeful questions to facilitate discourse among
	students that ensures that each student learns rigorous
	mathematics and builds a shared understanding of
	mathematical ideas

5. Assessing Impact on Student Learning NCTM/CAEP: Standard 5	4.8 Demonstrate the interdisciplinary nature of knowledge by helping all young adolescents make connections among subject areas 4.9 Demonstrate the ability to motivate all young adolescents and facilitate their learning through a wide variety of developmentally responsive materials and resources and establishing equitable, caring, and productive learning environments for all young adolescents New America 4.10 Model high expectations for all students NCTM/CAEP Standard 5: Assess and use evidence of students' learning of rigorous mathematics to improve instruction and subsequent student learning. Analyze learning gains from formal and informal assessments for individual students, the class as a whole, and subgroups of students disaggregated by demographic categories, and they use this information to inform planning and teaching 5.1 Select, modify, or create both informal and formal assessments to elicit information on students' progress toward rigorous mathematics learning goals 5.2 Collect information on students' progress and using data from informal and formal assessments to analyze progress of individual students, the class as a whole, and subgroups of students disaggregated by demographic categories toward rigorous mathematics learning goals 5.3 Use the evidence of student learning of individual students, the class as a whole, and subgroups of students disaggregated by demographic categories to analyze the effectiveness of their instruction with respect to these groups. Propose adjustments to instruction to improve student learning for each and every student based on the analysis
6. Social and Professional Context of Mathematics Teaching and Learning NCTM/CAEP: Standard 6 AMLE: Standards 3 & 5 AMTE: Standard C.3 New America ISTE	NCTM/CAEP Standard 6: Aspire to become reflective mathematics educators who collaborate with colleagues and other stakeholders to grow professionally, to support student learning, and to create more equitable mathematics learning environments 6.1 Seek to create more equitable learning environments by identifying beliefs about teaching and learning mathematics, and associated classroom practices that produce equitable or inequitable mathematical learning for students



	level or secondary mathematics teaching experience or equivalent
	knowledge base
	7.1 Participate in a diverse range of field experiences and clinical
	practice in middle level settings with highly qualified math
	teachers
8. Course-Specific	Praxis II (5169), K-5 AMS, 6-8 AMS, AMLE, AMTE, & CCSS-M
Competencies	I. Arithmetic and Algebra
Praxis II (5169):	8.1 Numbers, Number Systems, and Operations
Sections I & II	a. Apply and extend previous understandings of
K-5 AMS	numbers to the system of rational numbers
6-8 AMS	b. Understand the place value system
AMLE: Standard 2 AMTE: Standard C.1	c. Apply place value understanding for multi-digit whole numbers
	d. Perform operations with multi-digit whole numbers and with decimals to hundredths
	e. Understand place value and properties of
	operations to perform multi-digit arithmetic
	f. Extend understanding of fraction equivalence and
	ordering
	g. Build fractions from unit fractions by applying and extending previous understanding of operations of
	whole numbers
	h. Solve problems involving measurement and conversion of measurements from a larger unit to a
	smaller unit
	 i. Understand operations and properties of the real number system
	 j. Understand the relationships among fractions, decimals, and percents
	k. Use ratio reasoning to solve problems
	Use proportional relationships to solve real-world problems
	m. Use basic concepts of number theory (e.g.,
	divisibility, prime factorization, multiples) to solve problems
	n. Know a variety of strategies to determine the reasonableness of results
	,
	products and quotients of fractions, by using area models, tape diagrams, and double number lines,
	and by reading relationships of quantities from
	equations
	equations







	d. Identify that unit rates make connections prior learning
	by connecting ratios to fractions
	e. View the concept of proportional relationships as an
	intellectual precursor and key example of a linear
	relationship
9. Young Adolescent	<u>AMLE</u>
Development	9.1 Demonstrate comprehensive knowledge of young adolescent
-	development
AMLE: Standards 1 & 3 AMTE: Standard C	9.2 Demonstrate an understanding of the implications of diversity
AMTE. Sianaara C	on the development of young adolescents
	9.3 Demonstrate knowledge of young adolescent development
	when planning and implementing middle level curriculum and
	when selecting and using instructional strategies
	9.4 Apply knowledge of young adolescent development when
	making decisions about their respective roles in creating and
	maintaining developmentally responsive learning
	environments
	9.5 Utilize knowledge of the effective components of middle level
	programs and schools to foster equitable educational practices
	and to enhance learning for all students (e.g., race, ethnicity,
	culture, age, appearance, ability, sexual orientation,
	socioeconomic status, family composition) AMTE
	9.6 Utilize strategies to support a range of early-adolescent
	learners and engage other educational professionals within
	their settings to support student learning
	9.7 Understand how to engage middle level learners in meaningful
	and interdisciplinary contexts, including the use of
	mathematical modeling
	9.8 Understand the developmental needs of early adolescents and
	use their knowledge to create and implement culturally
	relevant mathematical experiences for their students
	9.9 Show awareness of structures that support and inhibit
	opportunities for learning in schools and systems
10. Computing	AR CSS K-8 & ISTE
Concepts	10.1 Understand computational thinking and problem solving by
AR CSS K-8	 Analyze problem solving strategies
ISTE	 Analyze connections between mathematics and
	computer science
	 Solve problems <u>cooperatively</u> and <u>collaboratively</u>
	(ISTE Standards: 4a, 4b, 4c, and 4d)
	10.2 Demonstrate an understanding of data and information by

	A 1
	Analyze various ways in which data is represented
	Collect, arrange, and represent data
	Interpret and analyze data and information
	10.3 Demonstrate understanding of algorithms and computer
	programs by
	 Create and evaluate, and modify algorithms
	 Create computer programs to solve problems
	10.4 Demonstrate an understanding of data and information
	 Analyze the utilization of computers
	 Utilize appropriate digital tools for various
	applications
	 Analyze various components and functions of
	computers
	10.5 Demonstrating an understanding of community, global, and
	ethical impacts by analyzing appropriate uses of technology (ISTE
	Standards: 3a, 3b, 3c, & 3d)
11. Disciplinary Literacy	<u>ARDLS</u>
ARDLS	Reading Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical
ANDLS	Subjects, Grades 6-8
	11.1 Reading scientific and technical texts closely to determine
	what the text says explicitly and to make logical inferences from it,
	while determining central ideas or themes and analyzing
	development by:
	Cite specific textual evidence to support analysis of science and technical texts
	 Determine the central ideas or conclusions of a text
	Provide an accurate summary of the text distinct from prior
	knowledge or opinions
	Follow precisely a multistep procedure when carrying out
	experiments, taking measurements, or performing technical
	tasks
	11.2 Interpret words and phrases as they are used in scientific and
	technical texts, while analyzing the structure of such texts by:
	Determine the meaning of symbols, key terms, and other
	domain-specific words and phrases as they are used in a
	specific scientific or technical context
	 Analyze the structure an author uses to organize a text,
	including how the major sections contribute to the whole
	and to an understanding of the topic

- Analyze the author's purpose in providing an explanation, describing a procedure, or discussing an experiment in a text
- 11.3 Integrate knowledge and ideas by:
 - Integrate quantitative or technical information expressed in words in a text with a version of that information expressed visually (e.g., in a flowchart, diagram, model, graph, or table)
 - Distinguish among facts, reasoned judgement based on research findings, and speculation in a text
 - Compare and contrast the information gained from experiments, simulations, video, or multimedia sources with that gained from reading a text on the same topic
- 11.4 Complete a text complexity analysis using all three complexity measures: quantitative, qualitative, and reader and task *Writing Standards for Literacy in Science and Technical Subjects*, *Grades 6-8*
- 11.5 Write arguments focused on discipline-specific content by:
 - Introduce claim(s) about a topic or issue, acknowledging, and distinguishing the claim(s) from alternate or opposing claims, and organizing the reasons and evidence logically
 - Support claim(s) with logical reasoning and relevant, accurate data, and evidence that demonstrate an understanding of the topic or text, using credible sources
 - Use words, phrases, and clauses to create cohesion and clarify the relationships among claim(s), counterclaims, reasons, and evidence
 - Establish and maintain a formal style
 - Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the argument presented
- 11.6 Write informative/explanatory texts, including scientific procedures/experiments or technical processes by:
 - Introduce a topic clearly, preview what is to follow; organize ideas, concepts, and information into broader categories as appropriate to achieving purpose; including formatting, graphics, and multimedia when useful to aiding comprehension
 - Develop the topic with relevant, well-chosen facts, definitions, concrete details, quotations, or other information and examples
 - Use appropriate and varied transitions to create cohesion and clarifying the relationships among ideas and concepts

	 Use precise language and domain-specific vocabulary to inform about or explain the topic Establish and maintain a formal style and objective tone Provide a concluding statement or section that follows from and supports the information or explanation presented 11.7 Produce and distribute writing by: Producing a clear and coherent writing in which the development, organization, and style are appropriate to task, purpose, and audience Developing and strengthening writing as needed by planning, revising, editing, rewriting, or trying a new approach, focusing on how well purpose and audience have been addressed Using technology, including the Internet, to produce and publish writing and present the relationships between information and ideas clearly and efficiently 11.8 Use research to build and present knowledge by: Conduct short research projects to answer a question (including a self-generated question), drawing on several sources, and generating additional related, focused questions that allow for multiple avenues of exploration Gather relevant information from multiple print and digital sources while using search terms effectively, assessing the credibility and the accuracy of each source, quoting, or paraphrasing the data and conclusions of others while avoiding plagiarism, and following a standard format for citation
10.35 (1	audiences
12. Mathematical Practices	<u>NCTM-MP:</u> The Standards for Mathematical Practices describe varieties of expertise that mathematics educators at all levels
NCTM-MP	should seek to develop in their students. These practices rest on important "processes and proficiencies" with longstanding importance in mathematics education. 12.1 Make sense of problems and persevere in solving them
	12.2 Reason abstractly and quantitatively 12.3 Construct viable arguments and the critique the reasoning of others

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12.4 Model with mathematics 12.5 Use appropriate tools strategically 12.6 Attend to precision 12.7 Look for and make use of structure 12.8 Look for and express regularity in repeated reasoning 13. Mathematics Teaching Practices NCTM-PA: The Effective Mathematics Teaching Practices provide a framework for the teaching and learning of mathematics that fosters student engagement in the Standards for Mathematical Practice at all levels. These Mathematics Teaching Practices represent a core set of high-leverage practices and essential teaching skills necessary to promote deep learning of mathematics.		
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	r	high-leverage practices and essential
	te	ry to promote deep learning of mathematics.
13.1: Establish mathematics goals to focus learning		nematics goals to focus learning
13.2: Implement tasks that promote reasoning and problem		sks that promote reasoning and problem
solving	S	-
13.3: Use and connect mathematical representations		ect mathematical representations
13.4: Facilitate meaningful mathematical discourse		aningful mathematical discourse
13.5: Pose purposeful questions		ful questions
13.6: Build procedural fluency from conceptual understanding		ural fluency from conceptual understanding
13.7: Support productive struggle in learning mathematics		uctive struggle in learning mathematics
13.8: Elicit and use evidence of student thinking		